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YUGOSLAV WORKERS TO GET SCHOOLING NUMBER OF CROATIAN PHYSICIANS RISES

REQUIRE EDUCATION FOR WORKERS -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 16 Nov 50

During the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of Yugoslav Labor Unions held on 15 November 1950 in Belgrade, three levels of general education for workers were defined. A worker may qualify for the first level by taking a 6-month preparatory course, during which he will learn how to write and learn something about arithmetic, history, and geography. To qualify for the second level, he may take a 9 to 10-month basic-education course, during which the worker will learn grammar, arithmetic, natural sciences, geography, and the history of Yugoslavia. A diploma from this course is regarded as equivalent to a diploma from an elementary school. These courses are to be financed by the labor unions themselves. To qualify for the third level, the worker may attend a 2-year school for general education. Such a school would be equivalent to an 8-year school or lower Gymnasium (4 years). These schools are expected to be financed by the federal government.

The general education of workers is planned to affect frequirements for the new job ratings. A skilled worker (up to 45 years of age) will have to be able to write, a fully skilled worker (up to 40 years of age) will have to have completed elementary school or an equivalent course, and a specialist and above (up to 35 years of age) will have to have graduated from a lower Gymnasium, an 8-year school, or a school for general education.

MOST DOCTORS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 21 Nov 50

After the liberation there were only 1,027 physicians in Croatia or 500 fewer than before the war. In 1949 there were 1,575 physicians in Croadia, of which number 1,416 were in the service of the government.

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In 1945 there were 10,212 cases of contagious diseases in Croatia. In 1949 the number of such cases was reduced to 6,613. In 1945 there were 5,:14 cases of typhus, paratyphoid, and dysentery in Croatia; the number of these cases were reduced to 2,782 by 1949. It is estimated that 100,000 people were stricken by malaria in Croatia before the war, while in 1949 only 364 people suffered from this disease.

ISSUE NEW CHILDREN'S RATION CARDS -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 20 Nov 50

The federal government has instituted new categories of children's ration cards for industrial goods, which have been valid since 1 July 1950. According to the new distribution of ration cards, children from 7 to 14 will receive ID-3 cards, which include 112 points and 800 dinars' worth of coupons for the entire year; children up to 2 years of age will receive ID-1 cards, and children up to 7 years of age, ID-2 cards.

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